Bombay Gazette.

Vol. 37. WEDNESDAY, 6th DECEMBER, 1826. No. 1905.

BOMBAY Amateur Theatre.

This day, WEDNESDAY the 6th Inst. WILL BE REPRESENTED THE COMEDY OF

JOHN BULL,

OR,

An Englishman's Fireside.

DOORS to be open at Six o'clock, and the performance to commence at Seven precisely.

Tickets and places may be had at the Theatre, till 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

Boxes and Pitt 6 Rupees,—Upper Boxes 4 Rupees,—Gallery 2 Rupees.

Bombay, 6th Dec. 1826.

Kempt and Co.

WILL Sell by Auction on Wednesday the 20th Inst. and following day.

At Sans-Souci, the neat and modern HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE belonging to Major Gen. WILSON, about to embark for England.

VIZ.

Handsome Plate, Plated-Ware, including a capital set of Plated Dish Covers, and a large Epergne, on circular Plateau, cut Glass-Ware, China Dinner, Dessert and Breakfast sets of handsome Patterns, Chandeliers, Vase Lamps, Wall Shades &c. &c. Dining and Breakfast Tables, Cots, Chouches, Chairs, Sofa, Tables, &c. &c.

And if not previously Sold by Private Contract.

A Landau very light with a pair of well matched Grey Horses go well together, either in double or Single Harness.

A Charger, Colour Grey, a capital Parade Horse.

Catalogues are now in the Press.

Bombay, 6th December 1826.

WANTED,

A PONEY CHAISE with Harness. A purchaser may be heard of on application to Messrs. KEMPT AND CO.

Bombay, 6th Dec. 1826.

TO BE DISPOSED OF,

BY RAFFLE, A CAMP CASE.

MAY BE SEEN AT Messrs. KEMPT AND CO.

Bombay, 6th Dec. 1826.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL CONTINUE THE SALE BY AUCTION, *THIS DAY,* OF THE

GOODS AT THE French Shop

CONSISTING of Plated Ware, Gingerbread, Sweetmeats, Jams and Jellies, Snuff, Loaf Sugar, Dripping Stones, Pickles, Anchovies, Sprats, Olives, Chocolate, Dish Covers, Fruit Baskets Cutlery and other Articles.

Meadows Street, 6th Dec. 1126.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL BY AUCTION,

To-morrow, the 7th Instant,

A CHEST of new Publications, neatly half bound, and just imported, containing Buck's Beauties, Sayings and Doings, Perceval's Italy, Hawkins' Milton, French Revolution, Blacquiere's Greece, Pennington's Tour, Seely's Flora, Norman Conquest, Venice under the Yoke of Austria, Rameses, Gilmour, Pandarang Hari, Dictionary of Quotations, Heraldic Anomalies, Beckman's Inventions, Marianne, Writer's Clerk, Peep at the Pilgrims, Takings, Powley's Minor Atlas, Imperial Ditto &c.

Catalogues will be published.

Meadows Street, 6th Dec. 1826.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL BY AUCTION,

To-morrow, the 7th Instant,

A NEAT

CURRICLE,

PAIR OF CAPITAL

HORSES,

AND HARNESS,

ALSO

A CHESNUT ARAB SADDLE HORSE,

5 Years Old, 14 hands high, belonging to a Gentleman who has proceeded to England.

Meadows Street, 6th Dec. 1826

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL BY AUCTION,

On THURSDAY, the 14th Instant,

SEVERAL BALES OF

Scotch Plaids

AND

TARTANS.

Meadows Street, 6th Dec. 1826.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A SUPPLY OF PATENT MERTON DOWN

HATS,

VIZ.

LADIE'S Black and White Riding Hats each	Rs.	25
Gentlemen's Fashionable Black and White	Ditto.	20
Ditto Broad Brim	Ditto.	25
Children's Black & White	Ditto.	15

Meadows Street, 6th Dec. 1826.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST EXPOSED FOR SALE,

On Commission,

AN ELEGANT *ENGLISH BUILT*

PHAETON,

NEARLY NEW,

PRICE RUPEES 1,600.

Meadows Street, 6th Dec. 1826.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED FOR SALE

On Commission,

A PAIR OF

Eight Light

CHANDELIERS,

PRICE RUPEES 800.

Meadows Street, 6th Dec. 1826.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED FOR SALE

On Commission,

A NEW GOLD

CHRONOMETER,

BY ANTHONY.

PRICE Rs, 700.

CONSIGNED to the late Lieut. ROBINSON, of H. C. Marine deceased.

Meadows Street, 6th Dec. 1826.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE FOR SALE

On Commission,

A NEAT

DENNET,

AN ARAB BUGGY HORSE *AND HARNESS,*

PRICE Rs. 1000.

THE Property of a Gentleman leaving the Presidency.

Meadows Street, 6th Dec. 1826.

Higgs and Briggs.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED FOR SALE

On Commission,

A CONSIGNMENT OF CALCUTTA

Boots, Shoes, &c.

VIZ.

GENTLEMEN'S strong Shoes, per Pair,	Rs.	4
Ditto Wellington Boots,	"	12
Ditto Coburg Ditto,	"	10
Calf Skins per Dozen,	"	24
Plated mounted Buggy Harness,		125
Brass Ditto Ditto		125

Meadows Street, 6th Dec. 1826.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED FOR SALE

On Commission,

FIGURED Russels or Denmark Satteens for Gentlemen's Trowsers.

PRICE PER YARD Rs. 3½.

Meadows Street, 6th Dec. 1826.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED FOR SALE,

On Commission,

A VERY LIGHT AND LOW

DENNET,

WITH 2 SETS OF HARNESS,

PRICE Rs. 800.

Meadows Streets, 6th Nov. 1826.

FOR SALE,

AT MR. JACOB EYOOB'S house in Nisbit Lane No. 4, a few pipes of OLD MADEIRA WINE at Rupees 450 per pipe, and in bottles at Rupees 15 per dozen.

Bombay, 6th December 1826.

WHOLE and HALF TICKETS in the FIRST CALCUTTA LOTTERY for 1827, are to be had at the Office of MESSRS. SHOTTON, MALCOLM & Co. at the following Rates.

Whole Tickets,.....at Rs. 120

Half Ditto,..... 65.

Bombay, 6th Dec. 1826

TICKETS in the 1st CALCUTTA LOTTERY of 1827, to be had at the Office of Messrs. RANKEN AND SAUNDERS. PRICE Rs. 120.

CHRISTMAS IS COMING.

MR. MCVEIGH, with the view to insure to his Customers the contents of their orders for PASTRY, &c. at CHRISTMAS, begs to be favored with their commands as early as practicable from this date, as the contents of any orders coming to hand after the 21st inst. must not be *expected.*

A few Jars of excellent Mincemeat, and Orange Marmalade, will be for sale in the course of a few days.

Applications from Non-Customers to be accompanied with Cash;—and all those from the outstations, the Postage to be paid, otherwise they will not be received.

Hummums Street, Bombay, 6th Dec, 1826.

POONAH.

Capt. Wm. Fleetwood's

LATE RESIDENCE.

TO BE SOLD by Auction, on Friday the 15th, December 1826, the HOUSE, without Houses &c. the Property of and lately occupied by Captain WILLIAM FLEETWOOD Deceased.

This Property will be offered for Sale at 12 o'Clock on the above named day, and the highest bidder to be the purchaser for ready money.

The Premises may be viewed on Application to the Peon in Charge of them.

December, 2d 1826.

Advertisement.

MAJOR W. G. WHITE, having taken Charge of the Effects of the late Lt. Col. ROBT. MACKINTOSH, Horse Brigade of Artillery; has, after paying Servants Wages and Regimental Debts, Remitted the balance (amounting to Rupees Ten Thousand Nine hundred forty four and six Reas) to the Sub-Treasurer to Government.

POONA,

Nov. 30th 1826.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay that Probate of the last Will and Testament of JOHN DODD, late of Poonah Quarter Master of His Majesty's Twentieth Regiment deceased may be granted to THOMAS BAYLEY, a Lieutenant in His Majesty's Service, one of the Executors therein named all persons Concerned are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 29th day of November 1826.

E. C. MORGAN, PROCTOR.

For Freight or Passage.

TO LONDON.

THE FINE TEAK BUILT SHIP,

DUNVEGAN CASTLE,

GEORGE FLYNN, *COMMANDER.*

Burthen per Register 500 Tons.

IS Expected from Calcutta in all this Month will Sail for England with all Dispatch.

Plans of her Cabins may be seen and further particulars known on application to Messrs. REMINGTON CRAWFORD AND CO.

Bombay, 6th Dec. 1126.

Passage to England

To Sail about the 25th of this month,

TOUCHING AT THE

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE

THE FINE SHIP

ROYAL GEORGE,

500 TONS,

STEPHENSON ELLERBY,

COMMANDER,

CARRIES a regular Surgeon.—For particulars apply at the Office of Messrs. RANKEN AND SAUNDERS.

Bombay, 6th December 1826.

For Freight or Passage

TO LONDON,

THE FINE SHIP

Britannia A. 1.

—BURTHEN 500 TONS,

Wm. Bourchier R. N.

COMMANDER,

WAS to leave England on or before the 25th July, and may be expected here in the course of this month.

The Britannia carries a regular Surgeon and will be dispatched from this in all this month.

Plans of her accommodations may be seen, and further particulars learnt on application at the Office of Messrs. ADAM SKINNER AND Co.

Bombay, 6th Dec. 1826.

Passage to London,

TO SAIL ON OR ABOUT 25th JANUARY 1827

THE FINE FIRST CLASS SHIP

NORFOLK,

OF 550 TONS REGISTER,

Alex. Greig, Commander,

HAS excellent accomodations for Passengers, and carries a Surgeon. Plans of her Cabins may be seen, & further particulars known on application to Messrs. REMINGTON, CRAWFORD AND CO.

Bombay, 6th December 1826.

FOR SALE

AT THE

Gazette Office,

BLANK Bills of Exchange, Powers, of Attorney, Interest and Respondentia Bonds, Policies of Insurances, Bills of Lading, &c. &c.

Bombay, 6th December 1826.

GENERAL ORDERS,

By the Honorable the Governor in Council.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 23D NOVEMBER 1826.

No. 344 of 1826.—Mr. Dugald Campbell is admitted on this establishment as a Cadet of Infantry in conformity with his appointment by the Honorable Court of Directors, and is promoted to Ensign; leaving the date of his rank to be settled hereafter.

No. 345 of 1826.—The following Adjustment of rank and promotion is made.

Medical Establishment.

ADJUSTMENT OF RANK.

Surgeon A. Conwell M. D. to take rank vice P. Leslie retired.—Date of Rank 23d Feb. 1826.

Surgeon C. Kane, to take rank on the augmentation of a Golundauze Battalion.—Do. 6th Mar. 1826.

Surgeon W. Taylor M. D. to take rank on the augmentation of the Infantry.—Do. 8th Sept 1826.

PROMOTION.

Senior Assistant Surgeon W. Grey to be Surgeon on the augmentation of the Infantry.—Do. do.

Bombay Castle, 23d November 1826.

No. 346 of 1826.—The following orders are confirmed.

An Order by Lieutenant Colonel Commandant M. Kennedy C. B. dated Baroda 28th September 1826, directing Captain T. Roe, Assistant Qr. Mr. General Guicawar Subsidiary Force, to conduct the duties of the Assist. Adj. Gen.'s Dept. on the departure of Captain T. Leighton for the Presidency.

An Order by Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Pierce, dated Porebunder 17th October 1826, directing all Reports and Returns of the Troops in Kattywar to be made to Major B. Gerrans, 19th Regt. N. I. the next Senior Officer serving in the Province, upon his own departure therefrom on Sick Certificate.

An Order by the Officer Commanding in Kattywar, dated Rajcote 2d November 1826, appointing Lieut. E. Carthew to act as Adjutant to a Field Detachment of the 5th Regiment N. I. consisting of upwards of 300 rank and file, vice Maunsel proceeding to join the 6th Regiment.

Bombay Castle, 24th November 1826.

No. 347 of 1826.—The following promotions are made.

4th Regiment N. I.

Lieutenant G. C. Robinson to be Captain, and Ensign N. H. Thornbury to be Lieutenant, in succession to Finlay deceased.—Date of Rank 6th Nov. 1826.

Bombay Castle, 24th November 1826.

No. 348 of 1826.—Lieutenant W. B. Goodfellow, of the Engineers, is appointed Assistant to the Superintending Engineer at the Presidency.

No. 349 of 1826.—The duty on which Captain G. Moore was called to the Presidency, having closed on the 5th Instant, that Officer is permitted to remain at the Presidency on his private affairs from that date to the 31st of December next.

Captain Ogilvie will continue to act as Paymaster to the Surat Division of the Army during the absence of Captain Moore.

Bombay Castle, 24th November 1826.

No. of 350 of 1826.—Lieutenant Col. Stannus C. B. is allowed a furlough to Europe agreeably to the regulations, for a period of three years, to commence from the date of his departure from Bushire to proceed by an overland route.

No. 351 of 1826.—The following promotion is made.

5th Regiment N. I.

Ensign F. D. Bagshawe to be Lieut. vice Wood deceased —Date of rank 20th Nov. 1826.

Bombay Castle, 27th November 1826.

No. 35 2of 1826.—Captain Molesworth, and Lieuts. Thomas and George Candy, are permitted to reside in the Southern Concan, and there prosecute the work on which they are engaged.

Bombay Castle, 29th November 1826.

No. 353 of 1826.—William Newnham Esq. Chief Secretary, having returned to the Presidency, will resume the duties of Secretary to Government in the Military Department.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
W. NEWNHAM,
Chief Sec. to Govt.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette,

MR. EDITOR,

I find in the Courier, of the 11th instant, that GUIDO has endeavoured to shew that his brush is *not quite* worn down to a stump; this may be the case, and appears from the new production very probable; I submit to his judgment, whether, instead of scrubbing away with a worn out instrument, it would not be advisable to procure a new one; the subject demands it, and nothing less will answer his purpose if he wishes to attract the admiration even of Asseerguth, much more of the whole universe to whose observation he offers his sketches.

This opponent Wilkie being a caricaturist, and not a Doctor whom Guido has mistaken him for, fully appreciated the powers of his pencil in the extravagant and ridiculous; but appeared to think and with much truth, that he is unequal to the task he has undertaken and which to say the least is of too serious a nature to admit of the introduction of absurdity for its accomplishment; he cautioned him to refrain from applying his hand to a piece which requires unity of design, uniformity and consistency; in each of which essential qualities he is extremely deficient. Wilkie has sufficiently pointed out the want of the two former in the first picture of the Chinese painter (I had hitherto supposed him to be an artist from Italy) it now remains for me to shew how much the last painting of this exact master when contrasted with his first, is devoid of the latter qualification.

In his last a dereliction of former principles somewhat manifests itself, opinions before entertained by him are glossed over and tried to be explained away; the sentiment of Wilkie when incontravertible, though diametrically opposite to his in character, are made to assume a semblance to his own ideas, and when not perfectly explicit though easy to be understood are distorted to a meaning suiting the object of the perverter and a construction put upon which they will not bear. Guido oppugns his opponent on this very point and therefore should have avoided falling into the like error, but consistency forms no part of his design; this attack is still more ungenerous in him if we consider the advantages on his side, for he confesses that he knew him before he declared himself, and having thus discovered him by a kind of second sight, I suppose, he at once became acquainted with his positions. Guido's remark is "I certainly did not find myself so wanting in matter, just colouring &c. &c. (alluding to his *first* letter) as to be compelled to affect misconception and adopt perversion of any of *my opponent's positions.*"

Guido now maintains that he "*merely* pointed out the presumption of any one endeavouring to set up his crude opinion against such prepounderating authorities" as he enumerates making use (with the arguments of some of the greatest Legislators) of a *little* of the "*reductio ad absurdum.*"

The simple position of Guido that the liberty of the press in India if granted to the utmost extent might produce evil, met with no attempt on the part of Wilkie at contravention, his animadversions were directed towards the fertility of his arguments and above all to that display of illiberality which forms the climax of Guido's treatise and is apparent throughout his speculations "India" says he "governed by a handful of foreigners must be ruled despotically. The very energy of mind which would qualify the inhabitants in general to enjoy the same privilidges as are partaken of in England would soon I am afraid send all of us (very ill prepared for the trip) to join some of the gentlemen transmitted to England." In his last he well explains whence this energy of mind is denied, "I never doubted" he there says "that the press in India was allowed all liberty but what in its nature must be viewed *here* as licentious" this indubitable assertion of his was before pretty evident nor in fact was it opposed "nor did I" he continues "deprecate any efforts to ameliorate (as far as practicable) the state of the natives" no! what does the sweeping clause of "India must be ruled despotically" amount to? Is not despotism the most effectual check to any attempt at improvement in a people? Again "Liberty" says he "has always been given to write on agriculture, arts, science &c. subjects on which the natives might gain improvement" granted; but not Guido's consistency. Is it not this very liberty that promotes & fosters that energy of mind until by degrees it becomes, as it were, united with it & inseparable from it; in espousing one he advocates both, and in so doing thus approves of what he before deprecated as likely to subvert our power in India, and eradicate us from the country. It is strange that it should not have occurred to Guido's recollection "in sese decendere" a metaphor of his authority Persius; had he examined the mine and the nature of the ore in it, perhaps he would have thought better than to have raked up so much worthless dross which in the present enlightened age of liberty should have ever lain hid in the innermost recesses of his soul. Guido must now be aware that he ventured to soar higher than his strength could support him, he fell to the earth maimed, & exhausted, & now embrocates his bruises, and plaisters his wounds with the soft emulsions and healing salves of our "truly benign Government" and its "benevolent efforts for the real amelioration of the natives;" does he think that such loyal expressions afford a justification of folly? he is clearly seen through, when he threw down the gauntlet he put off all disguise, and at once made known his wishes conformably to the sentiments he then expressed, to see "European servants of the state and native subjects" ruled, with a rod of iron.

Wilkie no where says that the same laws that govern England rule our Eastern colony: despotism is the law of Guido who desires to exclude the salutary influence of our principles of justice in as far as regards the natives. It is mentioned for the information of Guido, that when he says nothing but despotism is adapted for them, that there the operation of the English law (to his sorrow no doubt) is at work to controul that tyranny which he rears up as a glorious fabrick and to restrain its consequence, oppression.

The latter part of Guido's last and *last* I hope it will be, unless he retracts the slavish notions he has promulgated, and adopts more liberal sentiments is comprehensively included in the simple dissyllabic term—Humbug, and as such merits no attention. I also shall presume to conclude with a disinterested word of advice to him, he will find in the Introduction to his Dictionary of Quotation's that such frequent use of them, rather serves to "lard the leanness" of his writings than illustrate his own labours; they stand glittering and resplendent as the stars in the midst of the dreary *vacuum* around, and are the only objects of light presented to the cheated eye. I am really sorry that an earlier opportunity of imparting to him my friendly counsel was not offered me; for he then might have escaped an egregious blunder. He "is happy" in successfully imitating some and in avoiding being "*misled*" by others,

A little learning &c. &c.

The quotation of

"Verbosa ac grandis epistola venit
A Capræis."

is no sentence of Persius', let Guido suppress his amazement and indignation, though I say so in contempt of the Quotation Dictionary which has duped him in giving Persius as the authority—had Guido possessed more solid acquirements and less superficial learning he would have remembered it in the tenth Satire of Juvenal.

DOCTOR,

22d Nov. 1826.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

DEAR MR. EDITOR,

I cannot refrain at this moment from making a few observations on the letter signed by ASTRO, published in your paper of the 8th Instant, as he appears to have every knowledge of the present contention among the Parsees with respect to the observance of the Kubbeesa;—but on the other hand he seems to be ignorant of the science of Astronomy in Persia which about 80 years ago the Kudmeess first introduced amongst the Parsees, before which time they were quite ignorant of this scientific knowledge, and all other religious rites. As to their ignorance I beg to refer him to M. Auquital de Perrow's, work.—The Kudmees never maintained that the Earth makes a complete circuit round the Sun in 365 days, but the Kudmees agree with European Astronomers, and they perfectly know the motions of the Sun, Moon, and other Planets. They have 365 days *Behusser* which are distinctly mentioned in the Zendavesta which both the Kudmees and Rushmees now have in use among them.—

Let the Rushmees revive the Kubbeesa if they wish as they pretend to have observed it from time immemorial and fix their new Æra from this current year. 1196 on the 21st March next, being the day of the Vernal Equinox; or establish Solar or Lunar computations for their period of the year, or any other new principle as they might wish, as they have been already misled by remaining one month behind the Kudmees, let them adopt any other principle they please.

Your Correspondent ASTRO further adverts to the observation made by Tafib, of the difficulty of supposing the Kubbeesa to have been regularly observed previous to the reign of Yezdezerd, and refered to in the Ayeen Akbury. But I should be glad to know where and what part in the said Book mention is made of the ancient Parsees having emigrated to Khorasan from Persia, and there observed the superfluous month of Kubbeesa which arrived in the reign of Yezdezerd and moreover as the Kubbeesa is a religious doctrine in the Zendavesta the same should be pointed out by a reference to some authority.

I am dear Mr. Editor,
Yours most obediently,
ASTROLABE.

28th November 1826.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,

The several extracts produced by a "Naval Officer" in support of his assertions, that "Steam Vessels can only be employed with "advantage on rivers and smooth seas, with "fine weather," prove on the contrary, that Steam Vessels have traversed the wide ocean in its most boisterous seas and tempestuous weather.—It is added, "and to short distances, where the passage or service to be performed can be accomplished within a period of 20 or 25 days."

It is difficult to conjecture why that period is fixed upon as the maximum of a Steam Vessel's voyage; perhaps it may be, "from "the quantity of fuel required to be carried, "and the constant and rapid accumulation "of salt in the boilers." If that be the reason, it is erroneous. The accumulation of salt in the Steam aparatus is so rapid, as to require cleansing in a much less time than 20 or 25 days.

In long voyages, it is as requisite to have relays of Steam Vessels, as a stage Coach requires relays of horses.—The mail could no more be drawn "with advantage" from London to York by one set of horses, than a single Steam Vessel can go from England to India.

The great obstacle to a Steam packet communication between distant countries is the expence, tempestuous weather and rough seas are none.

I am
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant.
STEAM.

Bombay 3d Dec. 1826.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette:

Any news Mr. E. from the Coal mines of Cutch? Report says they are working a seam of Coal eleven inches thick. The miners in Europe would be delighted to know how it is done, as they poor ignorant fellows can only work strata of several feet in thickness.—Another report says the Cutch miners have commenced boring and after great labour have actually made a hole several inches deep.—But the most curious report of all is, that several fire engines have been sent to the mines; some suppose the seam of Coal to have taken fire, others that the engines are to pump out the water, and a third party conjecture that the fire engines are to get out the coal by a new and ingenious contrivance.

If you Mr. Editor can give the world some information on this important subject it would be conferring a high favor on.

Yours &c.
WINCH.

EXCHANGE.

On London 6 month's at 1 | 9.
Calcutta . . 90 days 102 Bombay Rs. per 100 Siccas.
Madras, . . 30 days, 99 B'y. Rs. per 100 Madras.
A five per cent loan open.

THE GAZETTE.

BOMBAY.

WEDNESDAY, 6TH DECEMBER 1826.

The only arrivals since our last, have been H. M.'s Ships, Tamar, J. J. Gordon Bremer, Esq. C. B. Captain, from Colombo, 11th November; Atholl, James, A. Murray Esq. Captain from Trinconally, 23d October, Colombo 11th November; and Pandora, W. C. Jervoise Esq. Captain from Colombo the 11th November, with the Ship Sullimany, Robt. Wemyss Commander from Calcutta, the 2d November.

Passengers per Atholl.—Mr. Aikenson Assist. Surgeon Queens Royals.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

Do. per Sullimany.—Mrs. Wemyss, Mr. Ogilvy, Mr. Adam, and Lieut. Moresby H. C.'s Marine.

DEPARTURES.—Ship Dorothy (Free Trader) James Garnock Commander, to Liverpool; Barque Providence, John Wanchop Commander, to London; Brig Vigilant, Charles Marcy Commander, to Colombo and Mauritius; armed Ketch Vigilant, Doss Mahomed Syrang, to Surat; and the H. C.'s Schooner Fly, Mahomet Khan Mullim, to Mocha and Cossier.

Passengers per Dorothy.—Mr. Mitchel H. C.'s Marine.

Do. per Fly.—D. Greenhill Esq. Captain Trollope, Madras Rifle Corps, and Doctor Conroy M. E.

We learn with regret that considerable damage has been done by the late blowing weather at Mandavie, and on the coast of Cutch, both at sea and on shore. Accounts are daily coming in from the Malabar Coast, of the injury sustained by Boats, but no very serious accidents have come to our knowledge save that of a Boat off Calicut being struck with lightening having her masts shivered, one man killed and four wounded.

Colabah is becoming so celebrated for unaffected and social intercourse, that scarcely a week passes without some particular manifestation of it.—Captain Maillard of the H. C.'s Ship of War Amherst, on Thursday last, imitating the good example already so laudably set, by others threw open his hospitable mansion to a very numerous party. The Dancing was kept up with great spirit till 12 o'clock when the company sat down to a most excellent supper, at which there was great abundance of first rate sparkling Champaign. Its effects as usual were soonest visible on those who were inclined to slumber and be drowsy, in the quick transition they exhibited from a state of taciturnity to a fluency of speech and animation which of course enlivened the company and rendered it extremely agreeable and pleasant. A large portion of the Bachelors we are told when the Ladies had retired, not forgetting the good qualities of the *first* sat down to a *second* Supper, but were at a loss when they separated to tell whether it was the Sun or the Moon or both, that conducted them to their respective habitations.

We beg to remind the friends of the Drama with reference to the advertisement in to-days paper that this evening will be represented at our Amateur Theatre the Comedy of "*John Bull*" or an "*Englishman's fireside*". We understand that there are no stars of the first magnitude among the Amateurs, but that the piece throughout will be generally well supported. This we consider rather an advantage than otherwise, as one or two exceedingly good actors never fail so completely to eclipse the others, as to render the audience much more dissatisfied with the general representation than if the whole body of the "*Dramatis Personæ*" had been nearer an equality.

We are sorry that our ignorance on the subject of "Mining" deprives us of the pleasure, we should otherwise have had of complying with the suggestion of our Correspondent "Which." Those wishing for further information upon the point and of the readiest means of penetrating into the Bowels of the earth, will find all that they require, and be fully satisfied by a reference to Rees's Cyclopædia under the proper head. We should certainly think however upon a general principle that if in [illegible]nd where the system of mining is almos[illegible]rought to a state of perfection compared with this country it is found to be unprofitable to work strata of Coal under several feet in thickness, it must be a much more unprofitable experiment to attempt to work strata of only eleven inches thick in this country.

BOMBAY COURIER, Nov. 25.

The University of Oxford has been pleased to confer, by decree of convocation, the degrees of Bachelor and Doctor in Divinity on the Reverend John Hawtayne A. M. of Exeter College, Oxford, and Archdeacon of Bombay.

BOMBAY COURIER, DEC. 2.

LITERARY SOCIETY.

The Anniversary Meeting of the Literary Society of Bombay was held at its Rooms on Monday last, Mr. WEDDERBURN, Vice President, in the Chair; when the following Gentlemen were elected Office-Bearers, and Members of Committees for the ensuing year.

PRESIDENT,

The Honorable M. ELPHINSTONE.

VICE PRESIDENTS,

The Honorable Sir E. WEST, Kt.
The Honorable Sir R. RICE, Kt.
The Honorable Sir C. H. CHAMBERS, Kt.
The Venerable ARCHDEACON J. HAWTAYNE, D. D.
JOHN WEDDERBURN Esq.
Lieutenant Colonel V. KENNEDY, *Secretary.*
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BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Capt. J. Laing, 26th Regt. N. I.
Lieut. T. F. Babes, 44th Regt. M. N. I.
Lieut. Chs. Johnson, 3d Regt. N. I.
Lieut. F. Vincent Kennett, 21st Regt. N. I.
Lieut G. McIntosh, 22d Regt.
Ensign A. Thomas, 8th Regt.
Capt. W. K. Lester, Commissary of Stores.
Supg. Surgn. V. Kemball.
Lieut. W. Turner, 2d Lt. Cavy.
Lieut. N. H. Thornbury, 4th Regt. N. I.
DEPARTURES.—Asst. Surgn. John Goss, Staff.
Lieut. E. Neville, Guzerat Survey.
Lieut. W. Macan, 6th Regt. N. I.
Asst. Surgn. J. McMorris, 21st Regt.
Lieut. R. G. King, 3d Regt.
Lieut. W. H. Trollope, Madras Rifle Corps.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE

AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Dec. 1st. His Majesty's Ship Tamar, J. J. Gordon Bremer, Esq. C. B. Captain from Colombo, 11th Nov.

Do. ditto. Atholl, James A. Murray, Esq. Capt. from Trincomally, 23d Oct. Colombo 11th Nov.

Do. ditto. Pandora, W. C. Jervoise, Esq. Capt. from Colombo, 11th Nov.

5th. Ship Sullimany, Robert Wemyss, Commander from Calcutta and Alepie, left Calcutta 2d Nov. Alepie 23d Nov.

Passengers per Atholl.—Mr. Aikenson, Asst. Surg Queen's Royals.

Per Sulimany.—Mrs. Wemyss, Mr. Ogilvy, Mr. Adam, Lieut. Moresby, H. C. Bombay Marine, and some Natives.

DEPARTURES.—Nov. 30th, Ship Dorothy, (Free Trader) James Garnock, Commander to Liverpool.

Do. Barque Providence, John Wanchop, Commr. to London.

Do. Brig Vigilant, Charles Marcy, Commr. to Colombo and Mauritius.

Do. Armed Ketch Vigilant, Doss Mahomud, Syrang to Surat.

Dec. 3d, The Hon'ble Company's Schooner Fly, Mahomet Kan Mallim, to Mocha and Cossier.

Passengers by Dorothy.—C. E. B. Mitchell, Esq. H. C. Marine.

By Brig Vigilant.—Mr. F. Bassy.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Royal George, for London.
Valleyfield, for Ditto.
Grab Asia Felix, for Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—November 15. None.

DEPARTURES.—November 12. Ship David Clark, J. B. Viles, for Singapore and China.

November 13. Schooner Fly, R. Craw, for Singapore.

November 14. Ship Mermaid, A. Yates, for London.

The Ship Claudine, R. Chrystie, for London via Cape, is expected to sail in 5 or 6 days.

STATIONS OF VESSELS IN THE RIVER, NOVEMBER 14, 1826.

DIAMOND HARBOUR.—H. C. Ships Marchioness of Ely, Prince Regent, Asia, and Rose—Brig McCauly, outward-bound, remains—Eliza, proceeded down.

KEDGEREE:—Hammon Shaw, outward-bound, remains.—Nerbudda proceeded down,

SAUGOR:—Shaw Inshaw, Hibberts, and Fazarobany proceeded down.

MADRAS.

DEPARTURE.—November 17, Ship Atlas, Hunt, for Calcutta.

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.—On the 29th Nov. Mrs. J. Nimmo, of Daughter.

At Poonah, on the 1st. Instant the Lady of Captain Henderson, of a Son.

DEATHS.—At Rajcoot, on the 27th September last, Serjeant Major Thomas Connelly, of the 5th Regiment N. I. leaving a discensolate widow and four young children to deplore his loss.

At Colaba, at the House of Lieut. Gwilt Alfred Sayer, Esq. aged 18 years.

At Mhow, on the 17th November, Hannah, the Wife of Lieut. S. Athill, Engineers, and eldest daughter of Joseph Crosby, Esq. of Kirkbythore near Applebey, Westmoreland, aged 26 years.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.—At Calcutta, on the 11th November, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Reverend Mr. William Eales, Mr. Laurence Peter's of Sauger in Bundlecund, to Mrs. Ellen Abraham, Widow of the late Mr. John Abraham, Apothecary in the Honorable Company's Service.

At Calcutta, on Saturday, the 11th November, at St John's Cathedral by the Reverend Mr. William Eales, Mr. William Reed, to Mrs. Mary Browne, Widow of the late Mr. William Browne.

At Penang, on the 19th September last, by the Reverend Mr. Hutchings, Mr. N. McAllisters McIntyre, to Miss Jane Glass, Daughter of Captain Andrew Glass, late Commander of the Ship Fort William.

BIRTHS.—At Calcutta, on the 14th November, Mrs. E. Billon, of a Daughter.

At Dum-Dum, on Wednesday, the 7th November, Mary, the Wife of Serjeant Major B. H. Daunt, of the Regiment of Artillery, of a Son.

At Barrackpore, on the 12th November, the Lady of Lieutenant Lennox, Honorable Company's 43d Regiment, of a Daughter.

At Keitah, on the 12th August last, the Lady of Captain F. Steer, of a Son.

DEATHS.—At Futtygurh, on the 1st November, George Thomas, the infant Son of Captain Reynolds, 63d Regiment, aged 4 months and 2 days.

At Ghazeepore, on the 21st October, Caroline, the infant Daughter of John Hunter, Esq. Civil Service.

At Ghazeepore, on the 6th November, Mrs. John Hunter, Wife of John Hunter, Esq. Civil Service.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGES.—At St. George's Church, on the 15th Instant, by the Rev. W. Roy, Mr. Robert Hamilton, of the Commissariat Department, to Miss Eliza Jackson, Daughter of the late Mr. William Jackson, Deputy Commissary of Ordnance.

At St. Mary's Church, Fort St. George, on the 17th Instant, by the Reverend R. A. Denton, Quarter Master Serjeant James O'Hara, of the 10th Regiment N. I. to Miss Catherine Currie.

At St. Thomas Mount, on the 15th Instant, Mr. Frederick Dawes of the Horse Brigade, to Miss Maria Mason.

BIRTHS.—At Cannanore, on the 10th November, the Lady of Lieutenant Colonel Campbell, of H. M. 46th Regiment, of a Son.

On the 17th Instant, the Lady of Lieutenant C. Chauvel, 35th Regiment N. I. of a Son.

At Secundrabad, on the 6th Instant, the Lady of Lieutenant Kirby, 4th Regiment N. I. of a Daughter.

On Saturday, the 11th Instant, the Wife of Mr. J. G. de Silva, son of Mr. Simon de Silva, Cabinet-Maker, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—At Bangalore, on the morning of the 15th November, after a lingering illness, which she bore with Christian resignation, the Baroness de Kutzleben, aged 42 years and 2 months.

At Quilon, on the 5th of November, the Lady of Lieutenant Colonel Woodhouse, Commanding 20th Regiment N. I. This amiable lady from her inestimable qualities was followed to the grave with the tears and regrets of all who were acquainted with her.

CALCUTTA.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY.] *Calcutta, the 11th Nov.* 1826. [SELL.

	Rs. As.		*Rs. As.*
Prem.	26 8	Remittable Loan at 6 P. Ct.	25 8 Prem.
Disct.	0 10 5	Per Cent Loan, of 1822	1 2 Disct.
Prem.	0	New 5 per Cent Loan,.....	0 4 Prem.

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Government and Salary Bills. 5per Cent.
Ditto on Private Bills. . . . . 7 Ditto.
Interest on Loans on Deposit. . . . . 7 Ditto.
BANK SHARES.—Premium, 5200 to 5400.

BUY.] RATES OF EXCHANGE [SELL.

1 11 *a* 1 11¾ On London 6 Months sight. per Sa. Rs. . . . . 2 0 *a* 2¼
On Bombay 30 Days Sight per 100 Bombay Rs. 98
On Madras ditto, 92 *a* 96 Sa. Rs. per 100 Madras Rs.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENE.

The 9th November 1826.

Mr. J. Shaw, Register of Dinagepore and Joint Magistrate stationed at Maldah.

Mr. A. Heyland, Assistant to the Magistrate and to the Collector of Beerbhoom.

Mr. H. Armstrong, ditto ditto, of Sarun.

Mr. G. F. Thompson, ditto ditto, of Bareilly.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT,

THE 9TH NOVEMBER, 1826

Mr. H. Swetenham, to be Collector of Shahjehanpoor.

Mr. J. Dunsmure, Ditto of Suheswan.

Mr. J. T. Reade, Ditto of Seharunpoor.

Mr. H. Fraser, to be principal Assistant in the Northern Division of the Delhee Territory.

Mr. H. S. Boulderson, to be Secretary to the Board of Revenue in the Western Provinces.

ECCLESIASTICAL APPOINTMENTS.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT,

THE 3D NOVEMBER 1826.

The Reverend H. S. Fisher, Joint District Chaplain at Meerut.

The Reverend W. Fraser, District Chaplain at Bareilly.

The Reverend J. Irving, District Chaplain at Futtehgurh.

The Reverend H. Parish, L. L. D., District Chaplain at Agra.

The Reverend T. Proctor, Chaplain to the Garrison of Fort William.

The Reverend J. J. Tucker, Chaplain at the Station of Patna.

THE FOLLOWING ARE GENERAL ORDERS ISSUED TO HIS MAJESTY'S ARMY IN INDIA.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 6th November, 1826.

No. 68 GENERAL ORDERS.

Major General Reynell's Division Orders of the 19th ultimo, appointing Brevet Captain L'Estrange, of His Majesty's 14th Foot, to the Charge of the Sick and Baggage of the Regiment, to proceed by Water to Cawnpore; and Assistant Surgeon Murray, of the 16th Lancers, to the Medical Charge of the Sick, the Women and Children of the same Corps, during the period they may remain at Meerut, are confirmed.

The undermentioned Officers have Leave of Absence for the periods specified:

11th Dragoons—Captain Tomlinson, for Three Months to the Presidency, for the purpose of effecting an exchange.

11th Dragoons—Veterinary Surgeon Percival, to England, for Two Years, from date of Embarkation, on Medical Certificate.

16th Lancers—Brevet-Captain Hamilton, for Two Months, in extension from 1st December, to remain at the Presidency, on private affairs.

14th Foot—Brevet-Captain Finucane, for Four Months, from the date of his quitting Meerut, to proceed to the Presidency, on private affairs.

14th Foot—Brevet-Captain Stewart, in extension from 12th November, until the arrival of his Corps at Berhampore.

31st Foot—Lieutenant-Colonel Baumgardt, for Two Months from the 25th October, to remain at the Presidency, on private affairs.

31st Foot—Lieutenant Primrose in extension, for One Month from 1st November, to enable him to rejoin.

41st Foot—Lieutenant-Colonel Smelt, to England, for Two Years from date of Embarkation, on private affairs.

By Order of the Commander in Chief,
A. MACDONALD,
Adjt. Genl. of H. M. Army in India.

Native Papers.—Jaypur. On the 6th of October, Chautha Ram had an audience of the Dowager Rani, and reported the result of his conference with the Resident. On the seventh, the Sirdars were invited to assemble at the Residency, to which the Rani replied they should go thither on the day following, after which the Rani and the Maharaja proceeded to Sukh Nivas. Thakur Megh Sinh having put the sword of the Maharaja into a palankeen, and directed an escort of horse to attend, went to the house of Madho Sinh, and after condoling with him, proceeded to the temple of Rupa Vidarana, where he presented five rupees as an offering, and receiving some of the consecrated food, dispatched it to the Maharaja, to whom several of the chiefs offered presents of ceremony. On the 8th, according to the note from the Resident, Hookem Chund, Munshi, Munalal, Megh Sinh, and other chiefs visited him, after which they returned to Sukh Nivas, and in council, determined upon a statement to be submitted to the Resident. On the 10th, a letter from him, requesting that the Sirdars might not be sent to him, as he was indisposed, was received, after which the Maharaja went forth, and ascended the throne, whilst the different chiefs presented their Nezrs. The body guard, who on the occasion of the Deshera, had been stationed with the sword of the Maharaja, now returned, and the singers and dancers were dismissed with a donation of 1000 rupees.

Ludhiana.—Captain Dund, in charge of the cantonments, had paid a visit to Shuja al Mulk, in which he had four hours conversation, and took with him a memorial on his departure.—*Shems al Akhbar.*

Delhi.—On the 13th of October, the son of Sadhu Ram reported that the following distribution of the pension had been made, 22,000 Rupees for household expences, 14,000 for establishment, 8500 to the pay office, 5000 to the heir apparent, 2000 each to Mirza Selim, Mirza Baber, and Mirza Timur Shah, and 500 to Welaiti Begum. On the 14th, in the evening, His Majesty visited the inner apartments to see the preparations made, and partake of the religious celebrations there observed, after which he returned to the mosque and heard the service read. On the 16th, Mr. Thomas, with the chief men, paid their respects to His Majesty.

Maharaja Runjit Sinh.—On the 30th of September, His Highness visited the temple of the Akalis, where he distributed 500 Rupees in sweetmeats, and declared, that he was about to undertake an expedition, from which, if he returned victorious, he would present an offering of 5000 Rupees. On the 1st October, Kherg Sinh was ordered to hold his troops in readiness to march.

Sir Charles Metcalfe, on the 14th of October, was at *Patudhi*, and had sent his tents further forward. It is reported that he means to march to Jaypur. The Vakil of Juggut Sinh, the son of Durjan Sal, represented, that his master was ready to wait upon the agent, but his attendance was declined, and he was referred to Mr. Thomas. The Vakil of Madho Sinh stated, that his master's agent, Behari Das, having kept to himself five out of the ten thousand Rupees granted as his allowance, and seized some of his elephants, Madho Sinh requested permission to dismiss him from his employment, which was granted.

Dacca—On the 21st October, the sons of Mir Ashref Ali, of Dacca, Sayid Ali Mehdi and Sayid Ali Hasan, were invested by John A'hmuty, Esq., Senior Judge of the Court of Appeal, with honorary dresses, and the titles of Khan and Behadur, in mark of the satisfaction entertained by government, with the conduct of their father, in the late war, in facilitating the movements of the troops through the district. The ceremony was attended by all the principal persons, Native or European, at the station, and the Governor General's letter was publicly read. On the 23d, Mir Ashref Ali gave a splendid dinner and entertainment to the English residents: on the next day, he entertained all the Armenian, Greek, and Portuguese residents, after which, three days were appropriated to the Mohammedan gentry of Dacca, and one to the Hindus.—*Jami Jehan Numa.*

Murder—We learn that one Golokroy, a Rajpoot, and resident of Seyaldah, having suspected the conduct of his wife, (although all the endeavours which jealousy could devise, had failed to discover any irregularity,) was led to the cruel act of murdering her: he perpetrated the crime in the night of the 18th Kartik, while she was asleep, and after a slight quarrel in the morning. In the evening, the husband had appeared to be satisfied with her conduct, and had gone to bed as usual, when he took an opportunity in the night of stabbing her. After putting an end to the poor woman's life, and possessing himself of all her gold and silver ornaments, Golukroy made his escape, and no traces of him have yet been discovered.

Fatal Accident.—We learn, that on Friday last, at three o'clock in the afternoon, two persons, who were both a little tipsy, were passing through the Chitpoor Road near Bag-

(Continued after the Poetry.)

[*ORIGINAL POETRY.*]

THE OLD MAID's APPEAL.

[*Written by one of the Sisterhood.*]

Ah! say, whose the lot deem'd so sad, so forlorn,
The multitude doubt if by choice 'twas e'er borne,
Unsolaced by love, and uncheered by respect,
Scorn thinks it fair game—its *best* refuge *neglect*;
'Tis her's, who, grown old in her own maiden fame,
Boasts no conjugal honours, no matronly name;
Single blessedness bears the deep stigma of crime,
And stamps her the Paria of Britain's pale clime!

Is it well? Ask the flowret that blossoms unseen,
If more public, her beauties more brilliant had been?
Ask the violet borne from her own native glade,
If she left not as fragrant, as fair in the shade?
And Woman! how oft, unobtrusive and mild,
Thy virtues have left thee to fade in the wild!
How oft, when just opening to Love's melting beam,
The sunshine has passed like a beautiful dream,
And prudence, obedience, or maiden-pride told
Thy brow to be careless, thy heart to be cold!
I ask not, are our minds, than our scoffers, less graced
By sense, purity, principle, talent, and taste;
For respecting our virtues, the world's kindness is such,
If we have not too little, why, then, we've too much;
But *if* envious, censorious, splenetic, precise,
Blame our *caste*, not our *nature*, 'tis that makes the vice.
No marvel, the youthful and beauteous despise
All merit save Love, and all bliss save his sighs;
But, unthinking, can you, parents! darken the shade
Foul prejudice throws o'er the name of Old Maid?
Ah! beware how you teach the young heart to rejoice
In the thought to be chosen, whoe'er makes the choice,
Since so many the heart-aching torment can tell
Of leading fools here, to avoid apes in hell!

More blest the Old Maid, if content cheer her state,
Than matron neglected, though wealthy and great;
More *deserving* respect than the querulous wife,
Who, exposing, augments wedded folly and strife.
May the former rejoice in her freedom from cares,
And the latter adorn the prized tittle she bears!

(*Continued from the third Page.*)

Bazar, and at the same time, a Hindoostany came up to the place on horse-back. One of the two men, who was most helpless, tumbled under the feet of the animal, and his left arm and head were utterly, crushed, besides receiving several wounds in other parts of his body.—*Sambad Timira Nasak.*

[*The Gov. Guz.*—Nov. 13.

PENANG.

The long expected Free Trader *Bonavista*, has at length arrived from the Mauritius the 25th Sept.

Accounts have been received of the arrival of the *Corsair*, Free Trader, at Singapore, from England the 18th of June.

The Native Ship *Futteh Ellajah*, of Bombay, came into the harbour on Monday last under charge of the Gunner, who gives the following Narative of a most daring and atrocious attempt to cut off that vessel by one of the Chiefs on the Coast of Pedier, which is a further proof, (if such was necessary) of the treacherous conduct of the Acheenese.

It appears that the Nacodah of the vessel had been trading with the Chief at Savang and had taken on board a quantity of Bettel Nut; a balance being to be settled, the Chief went on board in a large boat manned with 17 men, on pretence of settling accounts. The Nacodah of the vessel not suspecting any treachery from the good understanding which existed between them in the whole of their transactions, admitted the Chief with his followers on board. On being seated and pretending to enter upon business, the Acheenese Chief suddenly stabbed the Nacodah and killed him on the spot, and then turned upon the Supercargo, or Kraney of the Vessel, whom he also stabbed in several parts of his body, of which wounds he died a few days after; five others were also wounded before they could recover themselves from the sudden panic. The Syrang, however, fortunately rallied the crew and turned a gun, which had been kept loaded with grape, a precaution they generally take on that Coast, upon the Assailants, and fired it off which killed several of the Chief's party who, immediately jumped into their boat and made off; but the Syrang and Crew continued to fire upon them with the guns of the vessels, loaded with grape, and only five of the Assailants, from the accounts they afterwards heard, landed from the boat. The Syrang immediately after cut his cable and made sail.

It would appear that it was a preconcerted thing, as the beach was lined with people who were ready with Boats to afford assistance. Two other native vessels also cut their cables and made sail, apprehending an attack from their boats.

SINGAPORE.

Several Ships, bearing the Dutch flag and belonging to Arab Merchants in Java, have lately arrived here, with cargoes of produce. The disturbances in Java having alarmed the Merchants of Grissi who are mostly Arabs; some of them have resolved to transport their property out of the Country, and we understand that a party of them which have arrived in these Ships, intend remaining at this place, where some of their countrymen are already permanently established. The Arabs who were the earliest settlers in these countries are numerous throughout the Archipelago, and although they do not possess the active industry of the Chinese, yet, they are well deserving of encouragement as merchants in a rising colony; for unlike the Chinese they usually settle for life, and possess litt'e of that *Amor patriæ* which distinguishes the Chinese emigrant every where, and which causes the yearly transfer of so much wealth from these countries to the Celestial Empire.

BUGIS TRADE.—Since the publication of our last number, several Bugis prahus have arrived, and their appearance has given an impulse to business, amongst the Chinese brokers. The greater number of those which have come in, are from Passir and Kuti in Borneo, at both which ports great numbers of Bugis are permanently settled. Five vessels only have yet arrived from Celebes, but many more are stated to be on their passage.—With respect to the imports by these vessels, we observe little difference from those of former seasons, with the exception of Mother of Pearl Shells. This article was imported for the first time last season in very small quantity, and having met with a ready sale, the traders have been induced to repeat the speculation on a larger scale. The quality of this article as before noticed by us, is far inferior to what is brought here from the Phillippines, but the price being low in proportion, purchasers will no doubt be found; particularly as it is so well suited for dead weight to Europe.

BANKA TIN.—A vessel has arrived here lately with a cargo of this article on account of the Dutch Government, who have not been able this season to find a market for the produce of their mines, and have accordingly sent a portion of the quantity to this place to be sold on their account. The China Captain of Mintoh came as Supercargo of the vessel, and we are glad to hear that he has disposed of the whole cargo, without difficulty, and at satisfactory prices.

SUICIDE.—A few days ago, an Officer belonging to one of the Dutch cruizers at Rhio, shot himself thro' the head with a pistol. His reason for committing this foolish act, is said to have been disappointment in love. The melancholy fate of this young man had excited a great sensation in Rhio, where he was well known to all the European Inhabitants.—*Chron. Sept* 28.

MALACCA.

H. M. ship *Cyrene* left this for Singapore on Sunday morning the 8th instant, having previously rigged out two of her boats in the Malay fashion, and manned them with a complement of European sailors and officers, with some natives. The boats were each provided with a swivel, besides fire arms, and painted white so as to disguise them the more effectually. The object of this scheme is that they might act as a decoy to pirates, and await and attack them, upon which they are to open out and give them something not expected. The *Cyrene* is to look out from a distance, in case of assistance being needed. We sincerely hope that the expedition will succeed, and that some of those vagabond robbers who infest these straits will meet with their due reward. Captain Campbell truly deserves the thanks of the community not only for the suggestion of the plan, but for the promptitude with which he caused it to be carried on.

We should think, however, that nothing effectual can be accomplished, towards radically extirpating the pirates, until one or two light armed steam vessels, to cruize continually between Singapore and Pinang, are established. Such a measure deserves the serious attention of the Government, in order that the crafts and small native vessels may, without interruption or fear, carry on their useful commerce with each of the three incorporated Settlements.

We are sorry to state that intelligence has just reached us by a Portuguese named Gomez who was a passenger, that the Brig *Aurora*, Lewis, which sailed from this on the 2d inst. was wrecked on Friday last between Cape Rachada and Parcelar hill, near Pulo Arong, distant from Malacca about 20 miles. He states that a little before three o'clock, A. M. they had a light breeze; but at about 3, a sudden and violent squall came on, which in a few minutes drove them on a sand bank at about a fathom and a half depth. As soon as she struck, some of the men seized and lowered the boat, saying they carried or no one: they had not gone many yards, before he boat was upset, and part of the crew reached the vessel again, and part were lost. Another small boat astern Gomez states, was promised to him in order to convey ashore Padre Vincente, late one of the officiating Roman Catholic Priest at Malacca; but that also was seized, and when lowered, was likewise swamped. Seeing all hopes gone, Gomez threw himself into the sea, in order to recover the boat, but being overpowered by the waves, he was giving himself up for lost, when he was struck by one of the hatches which had been washed overboard; clinging to this he reached the shore at Qualla Loocoot. On the following morning, having ascended a hill, in order to look for the Brig, he saw nothing but a small boat going to and fro, apparently picking up articles. Before leaving Loocoot, he heard that a Chinaman a passenger, had likewise reached the shore, and may be expected at Malacca in a few days. There is a possibility of the brig's being saved, but very little probability. There were upwards of 30 persons on board, among whom were the abovementioned Padre, and Mons. Teasie, a French Naturalist, who has been in the interior for some time collecting curiosities. We understand that two boats have been dispatched by the Local Government to procure some intelligence of her, or find the wreck.—*Malacca Observer.*

MANILLA.

Advices from Manilla have been received through Batavia down to the 15th July. We regret to learn that the Government of that Country, so far from acting upon the liberal and enlightened principles which were expected from the New Governor; appear to be resolved to ruin the trade of the Country, by pursuing the same wretched policy which has lately been followed in Java and which has occasioned so much injury to the prosperity of that island. We would have imagined that with such an example before their eyes, the Government of the Phillippines would have acted more prudently. They have imposed very large additional duties upon particular description of British manufacture, which will operate as an entire prohibition. The ostensible reason is to protect the Native Phillippine manufacture of these articles; but this is known to be an absurdy, and the real object of the measure is to get hold of a little money for immediate wants, as a quantity of these goods, had just been imported by the American Ship *Houqua* from London. In this however, they would be disappointed as the Agents for that Vessel had resolved to tranship the Goods for Canton, rather than submit to the ruinous exaction.

In addition to this it is said that the Resolution of turning the Chinese out of the Country has passed the *Consulado*, and that a Petition to that effect, recommended by all the Branches of the Government, is to be sent to Spain for the sanction of the Home Government. Unmarried persons are to be allowed nine months to quit the country, and married persons eighteen months.—*Singapore Chron. Sept.* 28.

EUROPE.

NEWSPAPER CHAT.

HAREM OF THE MOGUL.—As the climate obliges the ladies of the harem to wear only light dresses, there are some manufactured of silk of so fine a texture, that the whole dress does not weigh more than an ounce! They repose in these dresses, which they change in the morning casting aside the former as of no further use. Every day they assume a dress of a different colour. They are adorned besides with an immense quantity of jewels: the collar of their robe is bordered with two bands of diamonds enchased in the centre of two rows of pearls, crossing upon the stomach. Their ear-rings and bracelets are of surprising beauty. Their fingers, and also their toes, which are bare (the feet being covered with sandals only) are ornamented equally with the most beautiful rings. All the wives of the Mogul, and all the princesses his daughters, carry on the thumb of the right hand, in the form of a ring, a small looking-glass bordered with pearls. They cast their eyes incessantly upon this mirror; it is with them the occupation of every moment. Their most becoming ornament is a golden girdle of the breath of two fingers, enriched with jewels. Mantles of the same metal are suspended to it, sewn with diamonds, whose points are terminated by knots of pearls. What is very surprising is that each of these ladies has a change of six or eight sets of these pearls.—*Catrou's Mogul Danesty.*

ABEL.—THE FIRST MURDER ORIGINATED IN THE FIRST RELIGIOUS DISPUTE.—The Targum of Jerusalem relates, that Cain and Abel being in the field, the former asserted that there was no judgment, nor judge, nor life eternal, nor rewards for the good, nor punishment for the wicked; and that the world was neither created, nor governed by the goodness of God; "for," says he to his brother, "my oblation was not received, but yours was." Abel answered him in his own words, substituting only the affirmative for the negative; and, as to his principal complaint, his answer was, that his works being better than those of Cain, were the occasion of the preference given to his offering. The dispute growing warm, Cain fell upon Abel, and slew him. This was the impious beginning of disputes in religion, and a fatal presage of the terrible confusions they were to cause in the world. It affords us likewise an instance of the foolish vanity of man who is never so much led to doubt of a Providence as when things do not succeed according to his wishes. Give him but prosperity—his doubts vanish. The reason is, that he thinks he holds too considerable a rank in the universe to be overlooked by an equitable and judicious dispenser of good and evil. "I acknowledge ye, O ye Gods!" cried Statius, when Rutilius Gallicus, a man of distinguished honesty, had recovered from a dangerous disease. On the contrary, if any thing fell out which they did not like, the ancients either denied the being of the gods, or charged them with cruelty and injustice. Hence Ovid, upon the death of Tibullus,—

"Cum rapiant mala fata bonos, ignoscite fasso,
Solicitor nullos esse putare Deos".

"When, snatched by cruel fate, the good and just,
Perish, and sink untimely to the dust,
(May I the bold confession be forgiven!)
I almost think there are no gods in heaven."

This is the language of one of the best orators of the sixteenth century.—*From Bayle's Dictionary abridged, now publishing in parts.*

THE EXAMINER,—JUNE 25, 1826.

MR. JUSTICE BEST AND THE WELLESLEY FAMILY.

We had not leisure, last week, to notice some circumstances which call for remark in the case of Bligh *v.* Wellesley. On a motion for postponing this trial, the Chief Justice of the Common Pleas took occasion to utter a tirade against the Press for its alleged premature comments on what passes in the Courts of Law. Shortly afterwards, the learned Judge delivered a sentiment, which we think clearly shews that the Press cannot be better employed than in watching most jealously the proceedings of even our highest tribunals. A Wellesley being the defendant, Chief Justice Best expressed from the Bench *the high respect he entertained for the noble family of which the defendant is a member*, and his sorrow at some statement which a person so connected had been induced to make. We certainly do think, that when Judges refer to the *noble families* of parties before the Court, the Press may be excused for keeping a wary eye on their conduct, and watching it closely in all its stages. It is not, of course, that we can for one moment suppose that the conclusion of a Judge will be influenced by such considerations as we have named; but the million may not share in our opinion of the inflexibility of the Bench; and the introduction of the Peerage, where only the charge, evidence, and law should be looked to, may, in their eyes, have an unseemly appearance. In order to assure their minds, therefore, it behoves the Press to play the part of the careful watchman.

Mr. Serjeant SPANKIE, the Counsel for the defendant, did not fail to avail himself of the *penchant* in favour of the Wellesley Family. He put it to their Lordships, that "they knew the high honour of the family of which the defendant was a member;—that honour was, in fact, public property." Let us hope not. We are by no means ambitious of the bargain The Wellesleys have a good share of the *public property*, but we are far from desiring to take their honour in exchange, in the way of barter. They are free to keep it for domestic purposes. It is whimsical to observe the shabby share which is commonly allotted to the poor public, or the nation. It has always the lion's portion of the labour, and the ass's of the spoil. Some one has shrewdly remarked, that all the fine things belong to the King, and the cost to the People. We hear of his M[illegible] ships, his Majesty's soldiers, his Majesty's arms, and *the National* DEBT;—that is t[illegible]que thing that belongs to the nation. To this we may now add, according to Mr. Serjeant Spankie, *the honour of the* Wellesleys; those are the two precious bargains of the people! We have an undisputed property in either, but *no effects*.

The issue of the motion in Bligh *v.* Wellesley was the postponement of the trial, because some one was afraid of crossing the Pontine marshes, and because Sir Charles Stewart knew something about something that happened in the Palais Royal. Certainly no man knows better what has happened in the Palais Royal than Sir Charles Stewart. During the whole period of his embassy he was indefatigable in his researches in that quarter. For these reasons, the trial was put off; and if the plaintiff, Mr. Bligh, who is in an extremely bad state of health, dies before October, his family will pay his costs and lose the benefit of his action. This is a glorious beauty of the law. The husband who puts away a bad wife—(we are *supposing* a case)—and marries another, may pocket damages; but the children, who cannot, consistently with the economy of nature, get a new mother,—the daughters, who bear through life, according to the injustice of the world, the stigma of their parent's reputation,—cannot continue a suit for any legal remedy or compensa-

(*Continued in the Supplement.*)

BOMBAY.—PRINTED FOR THE *PROPRIETORS*, BY J. F. DE JESUS, IN MILITARY SQUARE No. 3.

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SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, 6TH DECEMBER 1826.

(Continued from the last Page.)

tion. The action drops, and, no matter how just the cause, the ruinous expense falls on the family of the injured party.

We cannot close our observations on this case, without doing Sir James Park the justice of quoting the terms in which he assented to the postponement of the trial—they are honorable to him:—

Mr. Justice Park: "I think I never recollect any case in which there was more shuffling on the part of a defendant than the present. I do reluctantly agree with the opinion of my Lord Chief Justice; for the fact of this defendant being a person of high rank weighs not at all with me, any more than if he were the lowest person in the country."

VARIETIES.

It is impossible to set bounds to the love of distinction, or disputes concerning precedence; of which we have a memorable instance in the account given us by Colonel Munroe, of a mutiny in the army in India under his command. Having found it necessary to punish some of the ringleaders, four were ordered to be tied to the guns, and the artillery officers directed to "blow them away." Just as the sentence was going to be executed, four grenadiers stepped forth, and insisted upon it that as they had always had the post of honour, they were strictly *entitled* to be *blown away first!* The others therefore were untied, and the grenadiers blown away according to their desire!

Queen Elizabeth.—Hentzner, who resided some time in this country as tutor to a young German nobleman, gives in his Travels the following striking portrait of Queen Elizabeth. After describing the Councillors of State, &c., as they proceeded to chapel in the Royal Palace at Grenwich, he says—"Next came the Queen, in the sixty-fifth year of her age, as we were told, very majestic; her face oblong, fair, but wrinkled; her eyes small but black and pleasant; her nose a little hooked; her lips narrow, and her teeth black, (a defect the English seem subject to, from their too great use of sugar;) she had in her ears two pearls, with very rich drops; she wore false hair, and that red; upon her head a small crown, reported to be made of some of the gold of the celebrated Lunebourg table;* her bosom was uncovered, as all the English ladies have it till they marry, and she had on a necklace of exceeding fine jewels; her hands were small, her fingers long, and her stature neither tall nor low; her air was stately, her manner of speaking mild and obliging.

"That day she was dressed in white silk, bordered with pearls of the size of beans, and over it a mantle of black silk, shot with silver threads; her train was very long, the end of it borne by a Marchioness; instead of a chain, she had an oblong collar of gold and jewels. As she went along in all this state and magnificence, she spoke very graciously, first to one, then to another, whether foreign Ministers or those who attended for different reasons, in English, French, and Italian; for, besides being well skilled in Greek, Latin, and the languages I mentioned, she is mistress of Spanish, Scotch, and Dutch; whoever speaks to her, it is kneeling; now and then she raises some with her hand. While we were there, W. Slanata, a Bohemian Baron, had letters to present to her; and she, after pulling off her glove, gave him her right hand to kiss, sparkling with rings and jewels, a mark of particular favour. Wherever she turned her face, as she was going along, every body fell down on their knees.† The ladies of the Court followed next to her, very handsome and well-shaped, and for the most part dressed in white. She was guarded on each side by the Gentlemen Pensioners, fifty in number, with gilt battle-axes. In the ante-chapel, next the hall, where we were, petitions were presented to her, and she received them most graciously, which occasioned the acclamation of, "Long live Queen Elizabeth!" She answered it with —"I thank you, my good people." In the chapel was excellent music; as soon as it and the service was over, which scarce exceeded half an hour, the Queen returned in the same state and order, and prepared to go to dinner."

"HONESTY IS WISDOM,"—*an Anecdote from Dwight's Travels in New England.*—A plain farmer, Richard Jackson by name, was apprehended, during the revolutionary war, under such circumstances as proved beyond all doubt his purpose of joining the king's forces, an intention which he was too honest to deny; accordingly he was delivered over to the high sheriff, and committed to the county gaol. The prison was in such a state that he might have found little difficulty in escaping; but he considered himself as in the hands of authority such as it was, and the same principle of duty which led him to take arms, made him equally ready to endure the consequences. After lying there a few days, he applied to the sheriff for leave to go out and work by day, promising that he would return regularly at night; his character for simple integrity was so well known that permission was given without hesitation, and for eight months Jackson went out every day to labour, and as duly came back to prison at night. In the month of May the sheriff prepared to conduct him to Springfield, where he was to be tried for high treason. Jackson said this would be a needless trouble and expence, he could save the sheriff both, and go just as well by himself. His word was once more taken, and he set off alone, to present himself for trial and certain condemnation. On the way he was overtaken in the woods by Mr. Edwards, a member of the council of Massachusetts, which at that time was the supreme executive of the state. This gentleman asked him whither he was going? To Springfield, Sir, was the answer, to be tried for my life. To this casual interview Jackson owed his escape, when having been found guilty and condemned to death, application was made to the council for mercy. The evidence and the sentence were stated, and the president put the question whether a pardon should be granted. It was opposed by the first speaker: the case he said, was perfectly clear: the act was unquestionably high treason, and the proof complete; and if mercy were shewn in this case he saw no reason why it should not be granted in every other. Few governments have understood how just and politic it is to be merciful; this hard-hearted opinion accorded with the temper of the times, and was acquiesced in by one member after another, till it came to Mr. Edwards's turn to speak. Instead of delivering his opinion, he simply related the whole story of Jackson's singular demeanour, and what had passed between them in the woods. For the honour of Massachusetts, and of human nature, not a man was found to weaken its effect by one of those dry legal remarks, which, like a blast of the desert, wither the heart they reach. The council began to hesitate, and when a member ventured to say that such a man certainly ought not to be sent to the gallows, a natural feeling of humanity and justice prevailed, and a pardon was immediately made out.

Let us add one such anecdote here, which may equally interest Americans and Englishmen.—During the revolutionary war, when the two armies were near each other, an English officer, who was stationed at one of the outposts, observed a general officer of the enemy approaching to reconnoitre the English position with a telescope. He was on horseback, and not perceiving the English piquet, approached within shot, so near as to afford the officer a sure mark; the gun was presented and the finger on the trigger, when the Englishman's heart failed him; he could not bear to take away the life of one who apprehended no danger; it seemed to him as an act of murder; and lowering the gun, he suffered the American, utterly unconscious of his providential deliverance, to pass on. To the latest hour of his life the English officer blest God that he had in this instance yielded to the impulse of his better mind, for he had ascertained that the American whose life had been in his hands was—General Washington.

King Charles the II. asked Stillingfleet how it came about that he always read his sermons before him when he preached *extempore* elsewhere! He told the King that the awe he felt for so noble an audience made him afraid to trust himself, unless he put his discourse into writing. "But pray," says Stillingfleet, "may I be permitted to ask a similar question?"—Why does your Majesty read your speeches, who can feel no awe from the presence of superiors? "Why, truly," replied the King, "the question is a fair one, and so shall be my answer. By reading my speech I keep my eye upon the paper; for I have asked supplies from the commons so heavily, and they have granted them so often, that *we are ashamed to look each other in the face.*"

Rigaud, the painter, being employed in painting the portrait of a lady, perceived, when he came to the lower part of the face, that she contracted her lips in the most violent manner, in order that she might appear to have a little mouth; upon which the artist said to her gravely, "Be not uneasy, madam; if you choose, I will make no mouth at all."

A painter, intending to describe the miracle of the fishes listening to the preaching of St. Anthony of Padua, painted the *lobsters* stretching out of the water *red*, having probably never seen them in their native state. Being questioned on this, and asked how he could justify his representing the lobsters as *boiled*, he extricated himself by observing that *the miracle was the greater.*

When Isaiah Thomas, the printer of Massachusetts, was printing his almanack for 1780, one of the boys asked him what he should put opposite the 13th of July. Mr. T. being engaged, replied, "any thing, any thing;" the boy returned to the office, and set "rain, hail, and snow." The country was all amazement. The day arrived, when it actualy rained, hailed, and snowed violently. From that time Thomas's Almanacks were in great demand.

Anecdote of the late Right Hon. C. J. Fox, from a recent French publication by Charles Thermid, entitled, *L'Etat present de l'Europe*—"When Mr. Fox was in Paris, he was one day, with many other persons, in a room in which there was a map of the world. A gentleman in company said to him, 'how is it possible that this little island, which is seen by the side of Europe, has found means to lord it over the world entire displayed on this map?'—'This island,' replied Mr. Fox, emphatically, 'is the place we have chosen where to build our houses. It is the climate we prefer, and it is there we choose to meet and deliberate respecting our affairs, and to rejoice in each other's company; but England, Monsieur, England is every where—she is the world entire."

Ingratitude.—There is not one vice or ill quality, incident to the mind of man, against which the world has raised such a loud and universal outcry as against ingratitude,—a vice never mentioned by any heathen writer, but with a particular height of detestation; and of such a malignity, that human nature can be stripped of humanity itself before it can be guilty of it: it is instead of all other vices; and, in the balance of morality, a counterpoise to them all.—*South.*

THE ENGLISH AND AMERICANS.

[*From Blackhood's Magazine.*]

I shall now run a short parallel between the American and English. We are an old people. We value ourselves on an ancestry—on what we have done; they, on their prosperity, and on what they mean to do. They look to the future; we to the past. They are proud of Old England as the home of their forefathers; we, of America, as the abiding place of Western Englishmen.

They are but of yesterday as a people. They are descended from those whose burial places are yet to be seen: we, from those whose burial places have been successively invaded by the Roman, Saxon, Dane, and Norman, until they are no longer to be distinguished from the everlasting hills.

As a whole people, the Americans talk a better English than we do; but then there are many individuals among us who speak better English than any American, unless we expect here & there a well-educated New Englander; & a few eminent public speakers like the late Mr. Pinkney, who was Minister to this Court; and Mr. Wirt, the present Attorney General of the United States, who will probably succeed Mr. Rush in the same capacity; and, then, there are a multitude among us who speak a better English than is common among the well-educated men of America, although they do not speak the best English, such as the few among us do.

I have heard a great deal said about the habits of cleanliness in England and America; and I have sometimes laughed very heartily at the reciprocal prejudices of the English and American women.

An American will not scruple to pick his teeth or clean his nails, if he should think it necessary—any where, at any time—before a lady. An Englishman would sooner let them go dirty.

An American never brushes his hat—very rarely his coat; and his hair not once a week. An Englishman will brush the first with his coat sleeve, or a silk handkerchief, whenever he puts it on or off; and the two latter every time that he goes out. The American is laughed at for his personal slovenliness in England, and the Englishman for his absurd anxiety in America. Such is national prejudice.

The Englishman is more of a Roman; the American more of a Greek in the physiognomy of his face and mind; in temper and in constitution. The American is the vainer; the Englishman the prouder man of the two. The American is volatile, adventurous, talkative, and chivalrous. The Englishman is thoughtful, determined, very brave, and a little sullen. The Englishman has more courage; the American more spirit. The former would be better in defence—the latter in attack. A beaten Englishman is formidable still—a beaten American is good for nothing for a time.

The countenance of the Englishman is florid: not sharply, but strongly marked; and full of amplitude, gravity, and breadth; that of an American has less breadth, less gravity, less amplitude, but more vivacity, and a more lively character. The expression of an Englishman's face is greater; that of the American more intense.

In the self-satisfied, honest, hearty, and rather pompous expression of an English face, you will find, when it is not caricatured, a true indication of his character. Other people call him boastful, but he is not. He only shows, in every look and attitude, that he is an Englishman, one of that extraordinary people who help to make up an empire that never had—has not, and never will have, a parallel upon earth. But then, he never tells other men so, except in the way of a speech, or a patriotic newspaper essay.

And so, in the keen, spirited, sharp, intelligent, variable countenance of an American, you will find a correspondent indication of what he is. He is exceedingly vain, rash, and sensitive; he has not a higher opinion of his country than the Englishman has of his: but then he is less discreet—more talkative, and more presumptuous: less assured of the superiority, which he claims for his country; more watchful and jealous; and, of course more waspish and quarrelsome, like diminutive men, who, if they pretend to be magnanimous, only make themselves ridiculous; and being aware of this, become the most techy and peevish creatures in the world.

The Englishman shows his high opinion of this country by silence; the American is by talking: one by his conduct, the other by words; one by arrogance, the other by superciliousness.

The Englishman is, generally, a better, braver, and a nobler minded fellow than you might be led to believe from his appearance. The face of an American, on the contrary, induces you to believe him, generally, a better man than you will find him.

But then, they are so much alike; or rather there are individuals of both countries so like each other, that I know many Americans who would pass every where for Englishmen; and many Englishmen who would pass any where for Americans. In heart and head they are much more alike than in appearance or manners.

Proverbs from the Hebrew.

The myrtle that grows among nettles is still a myrtle.

It is not as thy mother says of thee, but as thy neighbours say.

Do not fling durt into the well out of which thou hast drunk.

If a word be worth one sixpence, silence is worth two.

Thy secret is thy prisoner; let it escape thee, and thou wilt be the prisoner of thy secret.

As the garden, so is the gardener.

When you marry descend the ladder; when you choose a friend, ascend.

Dot not look at the goblet, but its contents.

A lie has no feet.

A MODERN BRUTUS.—POINT OF HONOUR.—During the month of March, in the ensuing year, 1783, a disastrous duel occurred between Captain Riddell of the Horse Grenadiers, and Captain Cunningham of the Scotch Greys, which, owing to its peculiar circumstances excited the greatest interest; and the account of it I received from Riddell's second, Topham. The quarrel had been of long duration; but owing to their separation for some years, their friends hoped that it had at length naturally died away. Unfortunately however, encountering each other one morning at their agent's, Mr. Christie, high words ensued, and on the evening of that same day, Captain Cunningham wrote, demanding satisfaction. The note arriving while the wafer was yet wet, at the house of the Captain's father. Sir James Riddell, he, not observing the superscription, and conceiving it to be intended for himself, opened it. Such however was the high honour of this Roman baronet, that though thus suddenly placed in possession of the fact of his son's intended recontre, instead of interfering to prevent it, he calmly closed the letter, and restamped the wafer; acting no further on his knowledge of its contents, than to procure the secret attendance of two surgeons of first-rate abilities. The meeting took place on the appointed day; Riddell attended by Captain Topham; and Cunningham by his cousin, Capt. Cunningham. Eight paces were measured by the seconds, and they tossed up for the first fire, which being won by Riddell, he fired and shot his antagonist. The moment Captain Cunningham received the wound, he staggered, but did not fall. He opened his waistcoat, and appeared to be mortally wounded. All this time Captain Riddell remained on his ground, when, after a pause of about two minutes, Captain Cunningham declared that he would not be removed till he had fired. Cunningham then presented his pistol, and shot Captain Riddell in the groin. He immediately fell and was carried to Captain Topham's house, in Bryanstone-street, where, on the following day, he died. Captain Cunningham, after a long and dangerous illness, recovering, voluntarily surrendered himself to the judgment of the law. He was tried and acquitted.—*Reynold's Life and Times.*

* At this distance of time it is difficult to say what this was.

† Her father had been treated with the same deference. It is mentioned by Fox, in his *Acts of Monuments* that when the Lord Chancellor went to apprehend Queen Catherine Parr, he spoke to the King on his knees. King James I. suffered his courtiers to omit it.—*Bacon's Papers*, ii., 956.

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